

COMING TO A FOCUS

Speakership of House and President of the Senate

CONTESTS VIRTUALLY OVER.

Hanon will be Named for Speaker and Whitaker for President.

GARVIN MAKES A STRONG FIGHT

and Creates a Favorable Impression. Brisk Campaigns Being Made for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Two Houses of the Legislature--Pressure for Minor Offices Strong--Thirteenth Senatorial District Contest--Opinion Expressed that H. C. Getzendanner Has a Clear Title to the Seat--Bryan Nominee Placed on Sound Money Ticket Against Wishes of the Gold Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 11.--Today has brought something of a rush of statements, aspirants to minor places and of the outsiders who come to see the legislature start on its career. There has been very active work all day and at midnight it is still going on, although the principal contests are virtually over. Senator Whitaker, of Ohio, will be president of the senate, and Mr. Hanon, of Marshall, speaker of the house. Hanon has been helped by his experience as a member, his knowledge of parliamentary practice and a wide acquaintance among men who think well of him. Stapleton, of Wood, another old member aspiring, and a man of many qualifications for the place, suffered in the running by reason of ill health.

Garvin's Good Fight. Garvin, of Ohio, has put up a wonderfully good fight for a new member. He has conducted himself so well and made so good an impression that he is reasonably certain to be well recognized in the organization. Hahn, of Mineral, another "colt," entered for the speakership race, but lost not anything except the main prize.

Senator Reed, of Harrison, came in tonight. He says he has many friendly assurances and looks hopefully to the presidency of the senate. Senator Patton, of Kanawha, another candidate, has been more hopeful than active. Senator Lockney, of Calhoun, announces himself as out of the race for the presidency. Senator Hughes, of Cabell, who made a good record two years ago and has been spoken of for the presidency of his chamber, has not seemed to bother himself about it.

Senator Whitaker will arrive to-morrow night too late for the caucus.

Minor Offices. A brisk contest is on for sergeant-at-arms of the senate. S. W. Willey, of Summers, who held the place two years ago, Dr. Devore, of Roane, and Walter Holt, of Doddridge, are the entries thus far.

W. W. Murphy, of Clay, is the only one announced for door-keeper of the house, but there is a rumor that two or three others may enter by to-morrow. C. C. Hamrick, of Webster, will probably be door-keeper of the senate. For sergeant-at-arms of the house, Col. W. H. Brand is gaining on C. P. Crisp, of Roane, who seemed to be well in the lead at the start. They are both good. The pressure for minor places is strong, and although there are more applicants than there are places, there are not so many as were looked for. An effort will be made to distribute the places fairly over the state so far as that may be done with due regard to efficiency. There is general agreement that the man must fit the place. The good nature of all the contests is commented on by everybody as being unusual and auguring well for the success of the session.

Mr. H. F. Behrens arrived to-night, making the Ohio delegation solid. President Elliott will issue a call for the annual meeting of the Republican State League, to be held in his city March 2. The idea is to give the league a chance to figure in the inauguration of Governor Atkinson, and meets with general approval.

Getzendanner Has a Good Case. H. C. Getzendanner, of Jefferson, Republican nominee for state senate in the Thirteenth district, has submitted his case to some of the best lawyers here, who say that he is clearly entitled to his seat. Shaffer, of Berkeley, the Bryan nominee, who holds the certificate, was put on the sound money Democratic ticket against the wish of the sound money Democrats. If that had not been done he would have been beaten on the face of the returns. If Getzendanner's case is as strong as it seems to be he cannot be kept out of his seat.

If all the bills go in that are being talked of there will be enough of that kind of pabulum to feed the legislature for several sessions, providing they all take consideration. Many of them will never come out of the committee mills. Among other measures there is a great deal of talk about trying to get more taxes out of the oil industry, a subject which legislators and courts have found it very difficult to reach.

C. B. H.

Governor Elect in Charleston.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 11.--Governor-elect Atkinson arrived to-day via Washington and since he came in has been the center of attraction. The faithful have crowded about him to offer congratulations. He will remain for a few days.

Hig Mortgage Filed.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 11.--The Norfolk & Western Railway Company has filed for record in the clerk's office of the county court of Jefferson county a mortgage for \$42,500,000, to secure the payment of first mortgage bonds covering its main line of road and all branches, roadbed, stations and rolling stock. Both the principal and interest of the bonds are made payable in gold.

B. & O. Will Appeal.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.--The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has appealed from the order of Judge Harlan directing the Baltimore & Ohio receivers to pay into court about \$300,000 of trust funds belonging to the "creditors" of the Baltimore & Ohio. The question to be decided is as to the jurisdiction of the lower court. The records were sent to Annapolis to-day.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Three Redeemed States Cast Their Ballots for McKinley and Hobart.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 11.--The presidential electors met to-day and cast their six good ballots for William McKinley. Elector Vandervort, of Wood county, was chosen to carry the news to Washington. Judge-elect Romeo H. Frer, of Ritchie, an elector on the Grant ticket, in 1872, the last time West Virginia went that way until now, was an interested observer of the proceedings.

FIRST IN ITS HISTORY.

Kentucky Casts Twelve Votes for McKinley and One for Bryan.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.--The first Republican electoral college in Kentucky to-day, cast twelve votes for McKinley and Hobart, and one for Bryan and Sewall. Samuel Kash was temporary chairman. Rev. George Darsie offered the opening prayer. Chairman Kash eulogized the gold standard Democrats. O. S. Deming was elected president of the college, Charles H. Sidlitz, secretary, and Judge Towery, sergeant-at-arms.

The vote between electors Medding and Hawes was decided in favor of the former. Elector Smith, the only Democrat in the college, insisted on voting for outsiders for the officers of the college, but was ruled out. Governor Bradley was called on and notified of the action of the college.

Maryland's First in Thirty-Two Years.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11.--For the first time in thirty-two years the electoral vote of Maryland has been cast for the Republican nominees for the offices of president and vice president of the United States. This ceremony took place at noon to-day in the ancient state capitol in this city, and was made the occasion of a great love feast by Republicans from all over the state.

The electoral colleges in the remainder of the states cast their ballots in conformity with the result of the November elections, the proceedings passing off without special incident.

Utah's First Vote for President.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 11.--Utah cast its first vote to-day for President and vice president of the United States. The vote for President and vice president was taken separately. For President three votes were cast for W. J. Bryan. For Vice President, Sewall received two votes and Watson one. H. W. Lawrence, the Populist elector, voted for Watson. Hadley D. Johnson was chosen to carry the vote to Washington.

CABINET RUMORS.

Sherman's Conference with McKinley will be Important--Charles Emory Smith's Name Connected with the Treasury Portfolio.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.--Major and Mrs. McKinley left Cleveland for Canton at 11:15 this morning. It could not be learned to-day just when the expected visit of Senator Sherman to Canton will take place, although it is known that it will be during the present week and possibly within the next two or three days. It is acknowledged by those who are very near to the President-elect that much depends on this conference, so far as the cabinet is concerned and the meeting is in consequence looked forward to with much interest in political circles.

CANTON, O., Jan. 11.--President-elect McKinley and wife returned to Canton via the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railway at 1:30 this afternoon. Besides the newspaper correspondents, Manager J. W. Wardwell and General Superintendent H. A. Kennedy, accompanied them. They were driven to their home for lunch and will probably not leave Canton until they make their departure for Washington, about March 1st.

As important a bit of cabinet gossip as has been heard is talked about here to-night, but no authoritative statement can be made on the subject in confirmation or rejection of the report. The name of Hon. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, is, however, connected with the portfolio of secretary of the treasury. Although no authoritative utterance can be made, more importance is attached here to this talk than has yet been given any cabinet gossip. As editor of the Philadelphia Press and ex-minister to Russia, Mr. Smith's conspicuous public record has been so notable, supplemented by his tireless work on the stump during the last campaign, that the discussion of his name for secretary of the treasury is not considered at all surprising. Especial importance is attached to it when his distinguished non-partisan financial talks before the Boston board of trade and the Pennsylvania legislature are remembered.

ALTGELD SNUBBED

By the Illinois Legislature--Would Not Allow Him to Speak.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11.--A sensational scene marked the retirement of Governor John P. Altgeld. When Altgeld's successor Governor John R. Tanner, had spoken, an effort was made by State Senator Mahoney, of Chicago, to get the floor, but the speaker refused to recognize him. He wanted to put a motion that the joint assembly extend the courtesy of the floor to the retiring governor. While he was trying to get in this motion, Representative Needles moved that the joint assembly dissolve. It prevailed and the house then adjourned till to-morrow.

Governor Altgeld had expected to make a short speech, and his name was put on the programme by the committee on arrangements. Some of the Republican members were opposed to letting him talk and it was arranged with the speaker before the house met that he would not recognize any Democrats during the joint session. In this way Governor Altgeld was shut out. It has been customary in the past to recognize the retiring governor at the inaugural ceremonies. No reason was given for the snubbing of Governor Altgeld.

SPANISH BRUTALITY.

Cuban Family Put in Sugar Hogsheads and Burned Alive.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.--The Cuban-American Junta of New England has received news from its agent in Cuba of an act of brutality which, it is alleged, was perpetrated near Cienfuegos. The plantation was taken by the Spanish troops and all those who did not make their escape were killed. These consisted of an old woman of seventy-four, her grandchild of twelve years and another family. All of these, the agent says, were put into sugar hogsheads, which were set on fire and the victims burned to death.

The letter also tells of the destruction of a body of Spaniards in Trinidad by an American named Taylor, who threw a dynamite bomb into a camp, killing about fifty soldiers.

VICTORY OF PEACE

No Less Renowned than Bloody Conflicts of War.

WILL BE NO RESORT TO ARMS

Between This Government and That of Great Britain

FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS

At Least--The Treaty Between the Two English Speaking Nations Agreeing to Abide in Peace, Referring all Questions in Controversy to a Court of Arbitration, Signed by Secretary Olney and Ambassador Pauncefote, Approved by the President and Sent to the Senate for Ratification--One of the Most Important Events of Modern Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.--Secretary Olney in behalf of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the part of Great Britain, to-day affixed their signatures to a new treaty, by which for a term of five years, the two English-speaking nations agree to abide in peace and without a resort to arms, all possible questions of controversy being referred to a court of arbitration, with the single exception that neither nation surrenders its honor or dignity to the judgment of arbitration. Later in the day President Cleveland sent the treaty and a message earnestly approving it, to the senate.

The treaty consists of twelve articles, and in print would fill about one newspaper column. One of the last points to be decided was that King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, is to act as the final arbitrator in case the others fail to agree on the final member of the court. The acceptance of the king and the final agreement on that detail was not called to Washington until late Sunday night, and even then one small detail remained to receive the approval of the British foreign office. At 11:30 this morning a cablegram from Lord Salisbury removed this last question and left the way clear for the formal execution of the instrument. Immediately on receiving the cable from Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by Lord Gough, first secretary of the embassy, proceeded to the state department. They were met in the secretary's private office by Mr. Olney and his private secretary, Mr. Blanford, and Mr. Critcher, who, as chief of the bureau of diplomatic correspondence, has charge of the drafting of treaties.

An Eventful Moment.

There were few formalities, as the signatures were but the culmination of negotiation covering many weeks, during which a complete understanding had been reached on every phase of the subject. It was felt, however, that the moment was an eventful one. The diplomatic bureau had prepared two copies of the document. They were not in any sense ornate. The articles of agreement were engrossed in a fair hand on the single leaf, and the parchment paper ordinarily used for treaties by the state department.

The copies were laid upon the secretary's desk and then occurred a very necessary formality. The British ambassador produced a formidable looking document signed by Lord Salisbury ordering that he (the American ambassador) was authorized to sign for the British government, a treaty bearing on the subject specified. Secretary Olney replied by showing a letter from President Cleveland delegating to him authority to sign the proposed convention. Having signed and sealed themselves that everything was being conducted in regular order the principals proceeded to the signature of the duplicate treaties. Sir Julian Pauncefote had the honor of signing first. Secretary Olney handed him the pen and he signed one copy in the name of the British government. Then Sir Julian placed his signature after that of the ambassador. This will be known as the British copy and will never leave the possession of that government. Taking up the other copy, Secretary Olney signed it first, and Sir Julian signed after him. This is the United States copy and likewise will remain in the possession of our government. After the senate has passed upon it a copy will be made of our original and this will be used in the final exchange of ratification later on.

Then both of the copies were sealed with red wax. Secretary Olney impressed his private seal, a simple monogram "R. O." and Sir Julian used his family crest, a lion, and the ceremonies were complete. The pen used was a simple broad point steel stub. In a red and black hard rubber holder, but it will be treasured by the owner. Sir Julian's copy of the treaty was an exchange of courtesies between Mr. Olney and Sir Julian, each expressing his deep sense of gratification that a labor which had presented apparently insurmountable obstacles had been concluded in a way to give promise of far-reaching results.

The meeting was brief, and on the return of Sir Julian and Lord Gough, Mr. Olney at once took the signed treaty to the white house for the preparation of President Cleveland's message transmitting it to the senate. It was understood during the meeting that this transmission would be made at once in order that every executive function might be completed at the earliest possible moment. Under these circumstances the treaty and the President's message went to the senate to-day.

Provisions of the Treaty.

The twelve articles constituting the treaty deal with the subjects which are to be submitted to arbitration and the manner in which the court of arbitration is to be constituted. The language used in embracing subjects before the court is full and plain with the greatest care, the purpose being to make the terms so comprehensive that no question can arise in the ordinary dealings between the two governments which will cause a resort to war. The article which makes an exception in the case of an insult to national honor was so carefully framed that ordinary questions, which would not be brought within it. In short, the terms of the twelve articles are believed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian to cover every usual contingency by which a difference between the United States and Great Britain could arise.

Throughout the negotiations the desire of both the secretary and ambassador was to make the language so broad that when a controversy arose it would be accompanied by the inevitable knowledge, on both sides of the water, that arbitration, not war, would result. The selection of King Oscar for a final arbitrator adds another responsibility to that monarch, as he has been heretofore chosen in connection with the Venezuela boundary question. His selection closes one of the most troublesome features of the negotiation. There had been no difficulty in arrang-

ing that each country should be represented by three arbitrators of eminence in its judicial branches. The question then arose as to how a final decision could be reached with the court equally divided. Lord Salisbury felt that the distinguished character of the men constituting the court would assure freedom from national prejudice.

Will be No Deadlock.

Mr. Olney desired to remove every possibility of having a deadlock by having a final arbitrator, who could, in case of a tie, cast the concluding vote.

This raised a further question as to the nationality of the final arbitrator. It was felt that in justice he could not be an American or an Englishman, while it was felt to be equally desirable that such an harmonious agreement between the two English-speaking nations should not look to a foreigner for its final determining vote. Finally, however, rather than upon the possibility of a tie and the failure of arbitration, King Oscar was agreed upon in case the others did not agree in choosing a final arbitrator. By this means, not only is arbitration secured, but arbitration which will be effective and final.

The period of five years was fixed as the limit of the treaty as a means of observing the efficacy of the arrangement, the purpose being to make the treaty permanent if the five year trial brings the good results contemplated.

Aside from the agreement made to-day, it is felt to offer a plan of arbitration, as a stimulus for war which will attract the attention of European powers generally, and may lead to a further extension of the plan.

HAMILTON CLUB CELEBRATES.

General Grosvenor Speaks on the Next Republican Administration. CHICAGO, Jan. 11.--The seventh annual banquet of the Hamilton club on the anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, was held at the auditorium to-night. The speakers of the evening, besides President Frank Moulton, of the club, who delivered a Congress-Introductory address, were: Samuel R. McCall, of Massachusetts; Page Morris, of Minnesota; General C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; ex-Congressman J. Frank Aldrich, of this city; Joseph V. Quarles, of Milwaukee, and Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine.

General Grosvenor spoke at considerable length on "Our Next Administration." His address was in part as follows: "I speak by authority. I reproduce the utterances of no man. I bind no individual but myself by my utterances, but I proclaim without qualification my faith in the incoming administration. The re-enactment of a protective policy, comprehensive, far-reaching and effective, is the duty of the hour laid upon the Republican administration, and any hesitation, any halting, any trimming would be a base betrayal of party obligations and base abandonment of party duty."

The next administration will deal with our foreign affairs from the standpoint of American interests, American growth and American progress. It will not prostitute its powers to hold upon a throne in the waters of America a discarded representative of a discarded despotism. It will carefully protect the United States from all embroilments with foreign powers, and it will do so by standing firmly by the dignity and history of our nationality. But above all else the genius of the new administration will be devoted to the purpose of achieving the relief of the great industrial population of our country.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL

Of Society Woman in Yokohama for Poisoning Her Husband.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 11.--Great interest is taken here in the trial of Mrs. Carew, a prominent society woman, on the charge of poisoning her husband with arsenic, in a manner similar to that said to have been followed by Mrs. Florence Maybrick, now under going a course of imprisonment for life in England.

Mrs. Carew was taken ill on October 15 last, and died on October 22. The inquest certified that he died of arsenic poisoning and a verdict of murder was rendered against some unknown person. At the present time inquiry held in the British Consular court here, the evidence showed that Mrs. Carew made large purchases of arsenic, the use she said, was an old time habit of her husband's. Throughout the proceedings, there were references to a mysterious, veiled woman, and there was much excitement here when it became known that Mary Jacob, the governess of the Carew family, was arrested yesterday and is reported to have confessed to committing the murder for which Mrs. Carew has been on trial since January 6.

Mr. Ralph Ransford, inquiry held in the British Consular court here, the evidence showed that Mrs. Carew made large purchases of arsenic, the use she said, was an old time habit of her husband's. Throughout the proceedings, there were references to a mysterious, veiled woman, and there was much excitement here when it became known that Mary Jacob, the governess of the Carew family, was arrested yesterday and is reported to have confessed to committing the murder for which Mrs. Carew has been on trial since January 6.

AFTER OUTLAWS.

One of the Rutter Brothers Arrested--A Possie in Search of Others.

LIGONIER, Pa., Jan. 11.--Excitement is still running high over the search for the noted outlaws, the Rutter brothers, and fever was added to the affair to-night by the arrest of William Rutter, one of the brothers. He was taken to Johnstown to-night, where he will have a hearing to-morrow on the charge of assault and battery and for robbery. The assault and battery charge has been resting against the brothers since the holding of a dance at the foot of the mountains a few weeks ago, which was attended by all the Rutters. The boys in the midst of the festivities, shot out all the lights with their revolvers, and raised a general disturbance. Some parties from Johnstown interfered. A free for all fight took place in which a half dozen of the men came out badly used up, and blood flowed freely. At the time all the Rutter boys escaped.

To-night at a late hour Officers Wolfe and Neely, accompanied by thirty deputies, and well provided with Winchester rifles and revolvers, left for a cabin located thirteen miles from here in the mountains, where five of the Rutter boys and several of their companions are supposed to be in hiding. A serious time is expected when the men are found, as they have sworn that they will not be taken alive.

Blow to the Railroads.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.--Erastus Wiman, representing the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company, obtained a lease from the board of docks at a special meeting, held to-day. Mr. Wiman explained that his company expected to bring into New York annually 1,000,000 barrels of flour via the Erie canal. The Mail and Express says: "The leasing of this pier is a great blow to the railroads running into the metropolis and is a vital blow to the matter of export trade along the Erie." A hard blow at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News.

CLEAN KNOCK OUT.

The Doom of the Funding Bill of the Pacific Roads.

THE FRIENDS OF THE MEASURE

Surprised at the Decisive Character of Their Defeat--Intense Interest Manifested in the Outcome--Required Some Time for the Speaker to Straighten Out the Parliamentary Tangle--Chairman Powers, Father of the Bill, Dies Hard. He Makes a Motion to Recommend the Bill to the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.--The Pacific railroad funding bill went to its doom in the house to-day, under an adverse majority of sixty-six. The friends of the measure who had predicted its passage up to the last moment, were surprised by the decisive character of their defeat. They had been led to hope from the votes on the substitutes that the bill had more than an even chance of passing. The Bell substitute provided that if the Union Pacific and Central Pacific would clear off the first mortgage and advance the government's lien, the government would extend the indebtedness at 3 per cent. It was defeated, 110 to 155. The Harrison substitute provided for a commission to negotiate a settlement of the debt. It was rejected by the house by a vote of 55-214. Many of the members were as much opposed to these substitutes as to the Powers bill. The California and middle west members voted almost solidly against them. When the vote came on the main proposition the whole opposition swung in and crushed it by an adverse vote of 102 to 168.

The vote was not taken directly on the passage of the bill, but on the preliminary motion to engross and read the bill a third time. Bills, the subject of hard contests, are usually brought to a final test before the last parliamentary stage is reached. The Reilly Pacific funding bill two years ago was defeated in the same manner on the same motion. This is the fourth funding bill killed in the house in ten years. An analysis of the vote to-day shows that eighty-six Republicans and sixteen Democrats voted for the bill and ninety-nine Republicans, fifty-eight Democrats and six Populists and five Independents against it. Mr. Powers, the chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee entered a motion to recommit the bill to-day, after he had recovered from the shock of his defeat, saying that the members of the house were all in favor of a settlement, but evidently opposed to the principle of the measure his committee had brought in. He thought his committee should have an opportunity to formulate another bill in the hope that it would prove acceptable. A point of order was made against Mr. Powers' motion, but at the suggestion of the speaker, the point was not ruled upon to-day, but will be when the house convenes to-morrow.

Mr. Powers said to-night that he did not know what would be done, but expressed the opinion that another effort should be made to pass an acceptable bill. The opponents of the bill, on the other hand, are rejoicing and say the vote to-day settles the fate of all schemes to fund the debt at this session. After the bill was disposed of, the army appropriation bill and several other bills were passed.

The army bill carried \$2,126,244, \$155,555 less than that for the current year.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

How the Bills were Knocked Out--Chairman Powers Dies Hard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.--Interest was manifested in the outcome of the battle royal over the Pacific railroad funding bill, which came to a vote in the house to-day. Before the house convened the floor was crowded with friends and opponents of the measure, and members were standing about in groups arguing the merits of the bill. Such a scene of bustling activity has not been seen on the floor this session. The galleries also were well filled with interested spectators.

It required some time to straighten out the parliamentary situation. Speaker Reed stated his understanding of the status. There were, he said, no pending amendments to the bill. There were, however, two substitutes, that of Mr. Harrison, of Alabama, to provide for a commission of three cabinet officers to negotiate a settlement of the debt, and the two roads, and the Bell substitute, providing that if the roads would clear off the first mortgage so as to advance the government's lien to the position of a first mortgage, the government would agree to an extension of the period for the payment of the debt 3 per cent interest. To the former substitutes there was pending an amendment proposed by Mr. Northway, of Ohio, providing that the commission created should be appointed by the secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior and attorney-general, instead of consisting of the cabinet officers. The Northway amendment, he said, was to be voted on first, then the substitutes in their order. If either of the substitutes were adopted, it would, he said, take the place of the original bill.

After some wrangling the speaker's statement of the situation was accepted by the house. The Northway amendment to the Harrison substitute was defeated on a viva voce vote, after which the Bell substitute was submitted. Without dividing Mr. Bell, the author of the substitute, demanded a recorded vote. His demand was sustained by seventy odd members, mostly on the Democratic side and the roll was called.

As the voting proceeded it was evident that the substitute would fail and the friends of the bill were corresponding in their defeat. Daniel White, of California, from the north end of the capitol were present at various stages of the proceedings and watched the progress of the struggle with keen interest.

Opposition Staggered.

There was a flurry when the speaker announced the defeat of the Bell substitute, 110-155. The opposition appeared somewhat staggered, but it was pointed out that the California members and others known to be opposed to the measure voted against the substitute. The Harrison substitute was then submitted. On a viva voce vote the volume of sound was distinctly against the substitute and the speaker was about to declare it defeated when Mr. Harrison, (Dem., Ala.), demanded a recorded vote. There were cries of "No, no," but he succeeded in securing seventeen members to back his demand. This was not one-fifth of the preceding vote, but the other side was unable to muster more than 123, so the speaker ordered the roll called. This substitute was overwhelmingly defeated, 54-246.

The opposition then decided to test their strength by securing a roll call on the usually formal motion to engross and read the bill a third time.

gross and read the bill a third time. Accordingly, Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.), demanded the yeas and nays and half the house seemed to rise in response to his demand. As the roll call began, everyone realized that the critical moment had come.

The subdued buzz of excited conversation subsided and a hush fell on the house. The members listened quietly to the responses. Mr. Powers and his clerk kept tallies. Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.), Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.), and several other members also checked the vote.

When it was quietly whispered about that at the end of the first roll call on the motion to engross the vote was 147, the adversaries of the measure were overjoyed.

Mr. Maguire started a round of applause and abandoned his tally. The completeness of the defeat of the bill's advocates became more and more apparent as the second roll call proceeded.

When the clerks had figured up the totals, the speaker submitted the result, yeas 102, nays 168. There was a great outburst of applause when the defeat of the measure was officially announced. The formal motion of Mr. Hubbard, (Rep., Mo.), to reconsider and lay on the table was carried and some minor business was transacted. Then suddenly Mr. Powers seemed to make up his mind to try and get further consideration of the bill in a new form.

He arose and moved that the bill be reconsidered to the committee. "It is apparent," said he, speaking very calmly, "that the house has manifested its opposition to the principle of this bill. But," he continued, "I take it every member present wants some action taken and I make this motion in order to see if the committee cannot formulate a measure which will meet the approval of the house."

Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.), immediately made the point of order that the motion was not in order.

A parliamentary row followed. Speaker Reed said he would not rule on the point until to-morrow.

THE DREALED SENATE

Enlivened by Mills' Impassioned Speech on the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.--The chief event of to-day's senate session was an impassioned speech of Mr. Mills, of Texas, in favor of a resolution introduced by him to declare the recognition of a foreign government a congressional prerogative, and to recognize the independence of Cuba and appropriate \$10,000 for the salary of a minister. In support of the first proposition the senator quoted a long line of precedents, and speaking of the latter question he strongly denounced the administration, charging it with favoritism towards Spain.

He spoke contemptuously of Castellar and Weyler and of Signor Crispi because of his declaration that Europe could not look without concern upon the pretensions of the United States. The Cuban question was the merest trifle of the session, but its honor, he declared, there was an informal discussion by several senators and Mr. Bacon (Ga.), gave notice of a speech to-morrow.

Mr. Proctor made a speech in favor of a constitutional amendment to limit the President to one six year term, and Mr. Allen, (Neb.), made an unsuccessful attempt to secure the adoption of a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to whether contractors' men in the Brooklyn navy yard are made to work more than eight hours per day.

TARIFF HEARINGS CLOSED.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Wants Higher Duties on Coal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.--The formal hearings by the ways and means committee of representatives of various industries who seek to have the tariff rates changed, were concluded to-day. The committee held sessions for this purpose during the past several weeks and in that time a large number of persons have appeared before it. The varied character of the schedules to-day under consideration brought a large assemblage to the rooms from all sections. The largest delegation was headed by ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who asked for a higher duty on coal. During the afternoon the dull current of facts and statistics delivered by the speakers was broken by Mr. Kraft, of New Jersey, who, by his manner of delivery, was vastly amusing to the committee and spectators. He explained that a Dutchman has a right to speak three times to make himself understood.

During his hearing Abraham Gruber, speaker of the house, wearing apparel brought into the United States by foreign tourists. The present system worked to the advantage of the rich, who were able to travel abroad. Mr. Gruber continued. He would tax all clothing worn by tourists entering the United States.

"But it is necessary for persons to wear clothing when they enter," said Chairman Dingley. "Not if the fashions of our swell diners in New York became prevalent," Mr. Gruber replied. He continued that many rich people went abroad annually to do their shopping, making money by the evasion of duties.

Ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, spoke upon the subject of coal. The duty upon bituminous coal, he said, is entirely too low, being but fourteen per cent, while the average duty upon all articles in the Wilson tariff is forty-one per cent. The duty, he said, is much less than at any previous time, and should be at least seventy-five cents per ton, this being about twenty-three per cent ad valorem.

Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, Va., said when thirty-five cents was taken from the duty it became apparent that unless reductions were made in charges of railroads and operators for handling coal, the miners would be placed on starvation wages. The railroad receivers were compelled to raise the price of freight and the strikes in the Focahontas, Virginia, mines, was the result. The old rate of seventy-five cents, he said, should be restored.

West Virginians in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.--National Committeeman N. B. Scott, of Wheeling, was in Washington for a few hours to-day. He left on an evening train for Charleston, to witness the opening of the legislature. Editor L. C. Powell, of Fairmont, was here to-day, also. He returned home to-night, after listening to the Cuban debate in the senate during the afternoon.

British Consul and Party Massacred.

BONNY, Guinea Coast, Jan. 11.--Consul Phillips, two consular officers, Locke and Campbell, Major Crawford, the deputy commissioner, and Captains Boisragon and Mink, officers belonging to the Niger Coast force, Dr. Elliott and two civilians, with a number of Kroomen and native carriers, have all been massacred by the king's people,